National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act of 1989. 15 USC 3701 note.

(2) In any case in which the total estimated cost for such planning and design exceeds $300,000, the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives in writing of the details of such project at least 30 days before any funds are obligated for design services for such project.

15 USC 3701 note.

(b) SPECIFIC AUTHORITY REQUIRED.—In any case in which the total estimated cost for advance planning and construction design in connection with any construction project exceeds $2,000,000, funds for such design must be specifically authorized by law.

SEC. 3126. AUTHORITY FOR EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

In addition to the advance planning and construction design authorized by section 3102, the Secretary of Energy may perform planning and design utilizing available funds for any Department of Energy defense activity construction project whenever the Secretary determines that the design must proceed expeditiously in order to meet the needs of national defense or to protect property or human life.

SEC. 3127. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ALL NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Subject to the provisions of appropriation Acts and section 3121, amounts appropriated pursuant to this title for management and support activities and for general plant projects are available for use, when necessary, in connection with all national security programs of the Department of Energy.

SEC. 3128. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

When so specified in an appropriation Act, amounts appropriated for operating expenses or for plant and capital equipment may remain available until expended.

PART C—TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

SEC. 3131. SHORT TITLE

This part may be cited as the "National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act of 1989".

SEC 3132. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) technology advancement is a key component in the growth of the United States industrial economy, and a strong industrial base is an essential element of the security of this country;

(2) there is a need to enhance United States competitiveness in both domestic and international markets;

(3) innovation and the rapid application of commercially valuable technology are assuming a more significant role in near-term marketplace success;

(4) the Federal laboratories and other facilities have outstanding capabilities in a variety of advanced technologies and skilled scientists, engineers, and technicians who could contribute substantially to the posture of United States industry in international competition;

(5) improved opportunities for cooperative research and development agreements between contractor-managers of certain Federal laboratories and the private sector in the United States,